Thegmasia delens. Isaac Thomas Gonze N 235 Market St Isaac Thomas . Pennsylv " asmitted March 6th 1820



Phlegmasias Dolens.



Phlymasia Dolens

Phlymasia Dolons is a singular and very painful affection, and although it is said-some times to occur in men, yet it mostly attacks funds, and especially the partwind. By some authors it is meetiened, as affecting women at different periods of forgonancy, but in this Egay I will only notice that of which the formale, about the time of partwrition is the subject.

This disease, the occurrence of which is happily not very frequent, is uniformly presided by signs of uterine derangement, incitation, and a linder state of the parts, both within, and without the futers; but the symptoms which usually freeds it, are often the precursors of other complaints. It is said, that the terman will sometimes during labour, ful a sharp pain



shorting from the Utirus down the leg; but this disappears until the usual time of an attack, which is from the tinth, to the fourteenth day after delivery, and sometimes even later.

The patient generally complains of pain in the tower belly, which is increased by perpus, pains in the back, leg, and feet. The ultrine ryin is frequently swelled, and strongery often accompanies the disease. The pulse is obtained, time, and strongly on the commented of the disease, the skin is generally hely and there is considerable thirst, but searcely, if ever, any appetite for feet.

It is most commonly the ease, that but me of the extraordies is affected. The disease is ushred in by rigors, wickness at the Alomach, and head acty and is accompanied by an acting pain in the grown, with considerable stiffings in the hip junt. Smelines, the pain is first felt, near the origin of the gastroenamic musules,



in which case, it is very acute, and extends both up to the thigh, and down to the fort; and is accompanied with swelling.

In some instances, the swelling commences before any pain is felt, and the inquinal glands often swell, and bloome very painful to the touch. In twenty four, or forly eight hours from its communicament, the swelling is generally actils extent, and when it has proceeded their fazithe sharpush of the pains in some measure about and they become rather of a dult or aching but.

and they become rather of a dull or aching had.

The patient mostly finds an inability to move the leg which does not altegatur proceed from any increase of pain, but from a want of command over the misels. A distinct line of atmarkation generally follows the course firm the swelling, as if a bandage had been firm the swelling, as if a bandage had been firm the bunds on of the latia with limb is entirely sound one of the latia with be found swelled, and the other not.



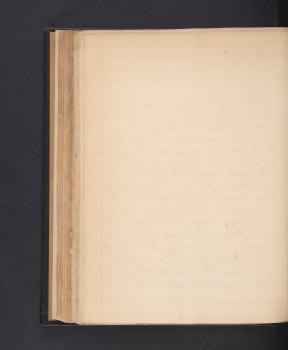
At the hight of the disease the pulse becomes very frequent, and quick, but fuble and small; the countenance pale and chlorotic; the tongue moist and white; the bowels sometimes costive, but when loon, the stools are for the most part fieled and bilions. The wrine is turbed and deposites a mudely sediment. If the disease attacks during the lochial discharge, this flow sometimes such denly ceases, and at other times becomes focted; but in a smaller number it is not at all affected. The patient paper sluples nights, and if the febrile symptoms abate, profuse perspi ration ensues, and the internal parts, and affected side of the vagina, are very painful to the touch.

This swelling has some freculiarities; as upon prepring the skin, there is no change of colour, there is heat and pain without reducts, and the limb bus as if dead, without ability to move it. It is easily chiling is hed from



bedona; when you make paper eyou it, and then senove the force, the depression immediately disappears; in vectoma it does not, but remains for sometime.

Tometimes the leg will be increased to double it's common size, and is generally much larger than natural. The other by is sometimes affected in like manner; but this rarely takes place until the first is recovering, and frequently one leg gets well without any affection of the other. The swelling, and febrile symptoms, sometimes, go off, in three or four days, and at othertimes, will not disappear for a fortnight; and they may even continue much longer, and the leg remain partially unelep, after they have entirely subsided. Posture is supposed to have but little effect on the swelling. Hard lumps will often be found, in the course of the hymphatics, and the inquinal glands swelled, but these generally disappear, with the tu-



nefection of the leg. The second leg being attacked, appears to have no influence, on the cure of the first, and the breakment is similar to that if the first. A colone is perceived in that time that is last affected, and is succeed by a pain in the abeliene and groin; and it is vaid, that the first leg may be attacked, the second time in sucception, they this happens, but selden

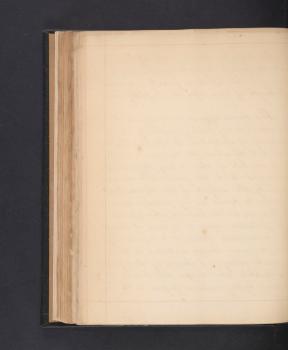
Death may take place, from exhaustion in the system and more particularly, where much constitutional debility preceded it, and it is sometimes the case, that violent efforts at motion prove fatal. Impuration or gangrum may take place, and death, consequently, ensu; these bast serious circumstances howeve, under proper treatment, selon occur.

Constitutional strength, and the use of the limb, are sometimes, very leng, in returning, the leg remaining permanently socielled and full;



at other times, the disease is speedily removed, and the patient begins to enjoy has usual state of health: but, it is generally, a considerable long the of time, before she completely reconsistent

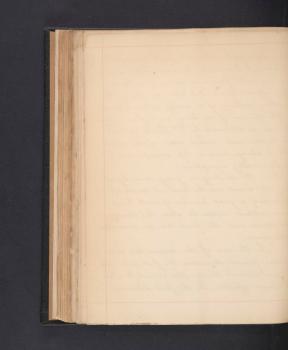
This disease appears in no way, to be connected, with any preceding complaint, or any peculiarity of constitution. It attacks alike, the weak, and the robust; the luxurious, and the temperate; but if there is any difference; it is thought to be, the former that are most frequently, the subjects of this disease. It does not seem to depend, on any particular species of labour, nor does the treatment, either before, or after parturition, appear to influence it, although, Some authors, have altibuted it to impurities suffired to remain through inattention, in the va -gina, after delivery, and absorbed by the inguinal glands; - While others suppose, that it may be induced, by long continued prepure on the nerves,



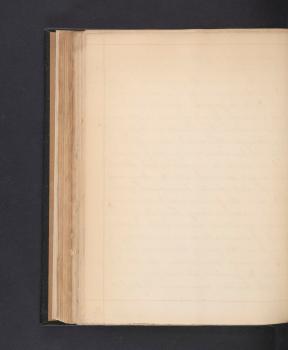
and soft parts, within the pelvis, in default labours. M. Deeps and M. Sevet believe that it originates, from a mulastasis of milk in the officient part, but upon punctioning the swelling, nothing of a milky nature appears. The opinion of ets bring an inflammating disease, as advanced by D. Heull, appears to be, the most correct view of the subject It is always, more or left, accompanied by inflammatory symptoms.

When the swelling is going down, by subbins the hand over the limb, it would appear, as if, a great number of small lumps were contained under the skin, but this san disappears, and the limb has an occumation appearance.

In the cure of the disease, two inducations present themselves. The first is to reful the constitutional disease. The second to relieve the local affection. In the first place, when

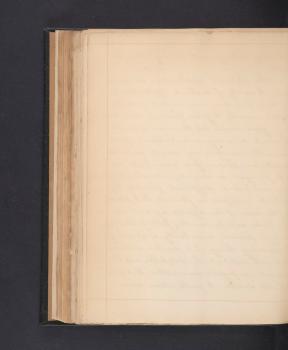


the pulse is found full and tense, benescetion is to be employed, and, if the pulse require it, it is to be repeated. Jurging is also necepary, and for this purpose, the mornial prepara tions are to be prefered. After the bowds are freely evacuated of any offensive matter con tained in them, they should be kept gently open, through the whole course of the cure, with the Laxatives, but purging should not be carried to a great extent. Low diet, absolute rest, and cool air, are always necessary. The diet should be composed of vege tables, and the farinacea; as food containing animal matter, is always hurtful. After the reduction of arterial action, mild diaphoretics, are of considerable service, in apisting to break down the force of the disease, and if there be much pain, Opium should be added, to produce the necessary repose Digitalis has been recommended, but of it



I can say nothing, never having seen it used.

The Topical applications are numer - rous. A variety of emollient applications to the limb, have been recommended, and the poultice used by D'John Clark, is said to be of great service; but, the vinegar bath also appears, to be a very excellent topical appli--cation. This remeely is very simple in its act ministration. Three or four warm bricks are to be plunged in vinegal, and when they have imbibed a sufficient quantity, they are to be wrapped in flamel, and placed by the sides of the affected leg; and over the bricks and leg, another fold of blanket, is to be placed, and lastly, a sprider of hoops, arany thing of a similar nature, that will support the bedeloths, is to be procured, as prepure seems rather to aggravate the disease. A gentle steam arises



from the bricks, which causes a universal perspiration over the leg, and seldom fails, to bring relief. This application should be continued for half an hour, at least, and repeated, every two or three hours. After its operation, the limb should be wrapped in flannel. If the application be made whilst there is much fever, and no perspiration ensus, a small quantity of blood should be drawn, then, the bath, will have its desired effect. Generally, a few applications will relieve the timefaction and pain, but when the practice is not immediately succepful, it is to be continued, for a considerable length of time. On account of the relief obtained, during its operation, the patient will often beg for a speedy repetition, in which, she may generally be indulged. In embracation, composed of a quart of brandy, and a tolerable large ox-gall, is found to be of very great



stility. This forms a very neat and pleasant linament, and should be rubbed over the whole course of the swelling, and repeated, once every three or four hours. It prequently brings relief, and during its application, the patient Soldom complains of pain. If the pains be great in the groin and pelvis Luches Should by all means be applied. to the parts. A blister has also been of great letility, and when there is much pain in the leterine region, this remedy may be very beneficially applied, to the abelomen. A respectable Practitioner in this city, has found the follow ing treatment succepful in two cases in which he prescribed it. The thigh and leg were freely blistered, and when able to bear ban-

daging, a flamel roller thoroughly impregnated, with a saturated solution of the nurr ale of soda, and dried, was wrapped round the whole limb, from the groin to the toes.



as tight, as could be borne, and continually tightened, as the swelling subsided. He gove

nitrous powders freely during the time. When the force of the disease has alo ted, and the swelling been reduced, the par tients string the should be supported, by gentle Stimulants. Wine and Bark in moderate quantities, should be given, and a nour ishing diet admitted. The patient should be kept, perfectly free, from all exposure to cold, and if the limb remains weak, the cold bath, is necepary, to restore the vigor of the parts, and considerable care should be taken, to avoid a relapse.

